

SEE WEDNESDAY'S REPUBLIC FOR LEADING MERCHANTS' MIDWEEK BARGAINS

DR. LORENZ OPERATES ON THREE GIRLS

Encounters No Anatomical Difficulties and Expects Favorable Results in Course of Time.

SEVEN PATIENTS AT HOSPITAL.

Children Complain of Strained Position of Their Limbs and Ask to Have Plaster of Paris Casts Removed.

Three more young girls, sufferers from dislocations of the hip, underwent the Lorenz bloodless operation yesterday morning at the Polyclinic.

The four cases met with Saturday at the free clinic were regarded as most unfavorable subjects. The three private cases of yesterday Doctor Lorenz regards as most favorable.

No unlooked-for anatomical difficulties were encountered, and it is expected that, eventually, the three children will be practically well of an affliction which otherwise would have rendered them cripples for life.

The three were Ellen Bell of St. Louis, Clara Peters of No. 227 Barrett street, St. Louis, and Constance Andrews, whose parents live in Webster Park, St. Louis county.

Little Miss Bell and Peters were of the age desired by Doctor Lorenz, the one being 6 and the other 5 years old. The Andrews child is 11 years old, and, therefore, according to the experience of Doctor Lorenz, would be a difficult case.

OPERATION WAS EASY.

On the contrary, the operation proved an easy one. The socket in the pelvic bone had not filled up, and the head of the femur or hip bone was inserted in its proper place with little exertion.

The Bell and Andrews girls were afflicted with single dislocations, while little Miss Peters had suffered from birth from a double malformation. As with the girls described in yesterday's Republic, the abdomen and upper part of the leg were encased in bandages and a plaster of Paris cast after the operation.

The preparation of this bandage and cast is done very carefully by Doctor Lorenz. His only critical comment during the operations Saturday was the blunt statement: "This plaster of Paris is no good."

His method of arranging the cast is first to place a thin garment of soft texture on the child. Underneath this piece of a calico bandage are placed. Then the cotton bandage is put on, then a complete wrapping of calico bandages, and, lastly, the plaster of Paris. When, finally, the whole is cut away in the desired shape the pieces of bandage placed under all can be slipped to and fro, or changed, and in this way the skin is kept clean.

In the rooms of the Polyclinic Hospital at Jefferson and Lucas avenues are now seven patients who have undergone the Lorenz treatment. These seven delicate girls were subjected to a reading and tearing of muscles and ligaments that almost amounted to pulpulating them. Yet, with one exception, they seem strong, cheerful and well.

ONE PATIENT IS NERVOUS.

One of Saturday's patients, Marguerite Schütz, is nervous to the point of hysterics and makes an outcry whenever nurses or doctors approach. This condition is not considered serious, however, and it was said yesterday that she would probably be calmer and stronger to-day.

The little ones all complain of the strained and unusual position into which their limbs have been set and ask to have the restricting plaster casts removed. But they must put up with this discomfort, not only for the present, but for months.

Doctor Lorenz says that they become accustomed to the position in a week or so and forget the pain. They are not required to remain in bed, but are allowed to hobble around a little each day in order that the exercise may the more firmly fix the hip bone into the socket, from which it was separated in birth.

The children will be kept at the Polyclinic for a day or so longer and then taken to their homes. The latest physicians will keep close watch on the various cases, in order that the best results may follow the Austrian surgeon's operation.

After his work yesterday morning, Doctor Lorenz, with his assistant, Doctor Friedrich Mueller, were driven to the Busch house in South St. Louis for dinner. They spent the afternoon at the brewer's residence, returning uptown in the evening to go to the theater.

To-day will probably be the last spent in St. Louis by the famous foreigner. Plans are not definite as yet and do not include his entire time. He will meet Doctor A. J. Steele in the morning and examine several private patients of the Doctor Steele. He will also go to the Martha Parsons Children's Hospital, where his advice will be given gratis for the benefit of the sick children in the institution.

SPINDLETOP NOT PLAYING OUT.

Governor Hogg Issues Statement on Condition of Oil Field.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Houston, Tex., Nov. 23.—Former Governor Hogg has become impatient at the many reports that the Spindletop oil field is playing out, and has given out a statement in which he says that his own investigations and talks with experts who have made a careful examination of the Beaumont field convince him that the big reservoir under the hill will not be exhausted for twenty-five years at least.

He has considerable to say about the abuses of the field, but his estimate is made despite this abuse. The field, he says, is today a better proposition than it has ever been before, and he expects to double his fortune within the next few years by attending strictly to business in the Beaumont field.

JAIL DELIVERY AT DANDRIDGE.

Six Prisoners Overpower Jailer and Escape.

FRICK WILL GIVE GREAT UNIVERSITY TO PITTSBURG.

Friend of Carnegie's Former Partner Says It Will Make Carnegie's Polytechnical School "Look Like Thirty Cents."

TO COST SEVERAL MILLIONS.

Since the Two Big Steel Men Fell Out, Frick Has Done Everything in His Power to Make the Other's Efforts Look Cheap.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 23.—"Henry Clay Frick, the former steel magnate, will give to the city of Pittsburgh a great university that will make the much-talked-of polytechnical school of Andrew Carnegie look like thirty cents."

These were the exact words of a statement issued this afternoon by a close friend of Mr. Frick's, and who is thoroughly conversant with all of his affairs. The gentleman refused to permit his name to be used, but his standing is so high and he is so close to Mr. Frick that there is not the least doubt of the authenticity of the statement.

Since Frick left the Carnegie Steel Company, after what he claimed was a rough deal from Mr. Carnegie, the two have been the most bitter enemies. Mr. Frick has done everything in his power to make the efforts of Mr. Carnegie look cheap.

Some years ago, Carnegie erected what was then the finest office building in Pittsburgh. After the quarrel, Frick bought property all around it. He has just finished the Frick building, an immense structure, which towers above the Carnegie building, which is adding, and makes it look like a pimple. Directly across the street he will soon commence the erection of a mammoth hotel.

WILL GIVE SITE AND BUILDING.

Some time ago Mr. Frick purchased from the Schenley estate a plot of sixteen acres of ground directly opposite the Carnegie Institute. There were rumors that Mr. Frick would give Pittsburgh an institution of some kind that would out rival the Carnegie Institute. No sooner had Mr. Carnegie heard the story than he offered the city the Polytechnical School.

That was some months ago, but the affair has been hanging fire ever since on account of the city not being able to select a site. Last week a site was secured. No sooner was the matter settled than comes the announcement that Mr. Frick will again outstrip his former partner.

According to the authorities that gave out this statement to-day, Mr. Frick will not only pay for the erection of the building, but will donate the ground upon which the university is erected and set aside \$1,500,000 as an endowment fund, or as much in addition as may be necessary. It has always been one of the rules of Mr. Carnegie in making donations to stipulate that the city

AMERICAN WOMAN TURNS HISSES TO APPLAUSE.

Mrs. Zetler's Appearance in Famous Lamoureux Orchestra Causes Violent Anti-Foreign Demonstration.

Paris, Nov. 22.—Mrs. Bloomfield Zetler, the pianist of Chicago, scored a triumph at the concert given by the famous Lamoureux orchestra at the Nouveau Theatre this afternoon.

The appearance of a foreigner was a considerable innovation, and only once before has an American been permitted to take part in the programme of this exclusive organization.

When Mrs. Zetler appeared on the stage a noisy anti-foreign demonstration occurred, necessitating the intervention of the municipal guards on duty at the theater to suppress it.

The ar-ty won her way to favor, however, in spite of the demonstration, the audience rising in enthusiastic approval, with the composer, Moszkowski, leading the bravo, at the close of her performance.

"I WILL WAIT FOR YOU."

Visitor Hoped to Meet the Pope Three Years Hence.

Rome, Nov. 23.—The Pope to-day gave a farewell private audience to Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal. His Holiness afterwards went to the throne room, where Mr. Bruchesi presented to him all the Canadians now in Rome, numbering sixty, including several Protestants from the Province of Ontario and Quebec.

The Pope said he was delighted to see the Canadians, and gave his benediction to them all.

On leaving, Archbishop Bruchesi said: "I hope to see your Holiness on my next visit to Rome, three years hence."

The Pope promptly replied: "I will wait for you."

SUICIDE WAS CONSIDERABLE.

Postponed Deed Till After Midnight for Convenience of Others.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

St. Louis, Nov. 23.—A man who has just lost his mind, Eugene Brown, committed suicide on Saturday night, leaving a letter to explain that, as the weather was very cold and he did not want any of the tenants to be shut out, he would postpone his suicide till after midnight.

Even to make assurance doubly sure, he hanged himself to the cord, so that the weight of his body would cause the door to open.



HENRY CLAY FRICK.

Who will give to the city of Pittsburgh a great university.

The amount of money which Mr. Carnegie gave for the Tech School was five millions. In a speech that he made during his last visit here, he said that he would give as much more as was necessary. But the fact that the city secured for his school an insignificant one and probable would not hold more buildings than have already been provided for.

BITTER FEELING EXISTS.

According to the statement which leaked out to-day, no matter what amount of money Carnegie spends on his buildings for the Tech School, Frick will double discount them. The affair has already progressed so far that Mr. Frick has several noted architects traveling in Europe studying the most elaborate styles of architecture.

The bitter feeling which exists between Mr. Frick and Mr. Carnegie started about three years ago.

Mr. Frick, desiring to secure Mr. Carnegie's buildings in the steel companies, offered the "Laird of Skibo" two hundred million dollars for his stock. He gave one million dollars and Mr. Carnegie was in the deal, backed out, and Mr. Frick was unable to raise the total amount.

Frick was forcing himself to the front and the coldness between him and Mr. Carnegie increased. It is alleged, of Mr. Frick attracting more attention than Mr. Carnegie. Finally the breach became complete and the two men became bitter enemies.

BOND WORTH \$100,000 IN STOLEN MAIL SACK.

Paper Is Not Negotiable, but Will Cause Annoyance—No Trace of Chicago Robbers.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—Chicago's mail-wagon robbery of last night will cause certain New York stock brokers considerable inconvenience, as it was discovered to-day that one of the stolen mail pouches contained several packages of stocks, bonds and United States paper. Of this amount \$2,500 belonged to the post office, the remainder should reach New York in time to be used when the Stock Exchange opens Monday morning.

One man, a member of the Chicago Stock Exchange, whose name is not made public by the post office authorities, is said to have mailed a paper of the face value of \$100,000, which was in one of the missing sacks.

This paper is not negotiable, but its loss may cause a great amount of annoyance, as the brokers affected probably will have to furnish a bond to cover the temporary lack of the security.

As near as can be estimated by the post office officials the robbers secured between \$25,000 and \$30,000 in cash, certified checks and other negotiable paper. Of this amount \$2,500 belonged to the post office, the remainder should reach New York in time to be used when the Stock Exchange opens Monday morning.

COMPOSER OF "MOCKING BIRD."

Septimus Winner, the Song Writer, Dies at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Nov. 23.—Septimus Winner, composer of "The Mocking Bird" and hundreds of other popular songs, died suddenly to-day at his home here. He was 75 years old.

Mr. Winner was the author of 200 technical books on musical instruments and arranged more than 2,000 compositions for the violin and piano. He also possessed considerable poetic ability, his latest work, completed recently, being "The Cogitations of a Crank."

Mr. Winner was a frequent contributor to Graham's Magazine, which Edgar Allan Poe was editor of that publication.

OCHILTREE SLIGHTLY BETTER.

Doctors Do Not Hold Out Any Encouragement, However.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Hot Springs, Va., Nov. 23.—Colonel Thomas P. Ochiltree was slightly improved to-day. He spent a fairly comfortable night and took a little nourishment this morning. While resting, the doctors will not hold out any encouragement for the recovery of the Texan.

DISLIKED TITLE OF "CANNON KING"

Krupp Took Pride in Fact That His Products Were Mainly for Civilization.

AUTOCRATIC IN PHILANTHROPY.

Paid Little Personal Attention to His Business, but Doubled Its Output—Physicians Scout Suicide Theory.

Berlin, Nov. 23.—The first assumption that Herr Krupp, the great gunmaker, whose death was recorded yesterday, committed suicide is yielding to precise and abundant testimony to the contrary.

Professor Binswanger, a physician of the highest reputation, was in the apartment adjoining Herr Krupp's sleeping room when he was stricken on Saturday morning, and Doctor Paul, Herr Krupp's family doctor, also was in the house.

They summoned several other physicians and it is regarded as being beyond belief that all of them should have come to a conclusion of the cause of death, which they ascribe to a stroke of apoplexy, induced, they add, unofficially, by mental excitement, from which Herr Krupp was suffering.

IN DELICATE HEALTH.

Herr Krupp's medical history for several years past indicates that he was in delicate health. He was autocratic, had a weak heart and was subject to fainting spells. He fell to the ground unconscious while in Genoa several years ago, and again while at dinner at a hotel here eighteen months ago.

He had been warned to avoid overeating and worry. He was at Hamburg Thursday last, and at the Hamburg Hotel it was observed that he was in a highly nervous condition, and scarcely in control of himself. His condition assumed for the presence of two physicians in the house at the time of his death, one of them being Professor Binswanger.

Mrs. Krupp was sent for from Jena. She is suffering from a nervous malady, but was brought to Essen in a special train, arriving there this morning.

The funeral has been set for Wednesday. Chancellor von Bülow, all the Ministers and a great number of other officials, following the example of the Emperor, have telegraphed their condolences to the widow. Herr Krupp leaves two daughters, who are at school, one named Barbara, aged 17, and the second, named Bertha, 15 years old.

FRIEND OF THE POOR.

Herr Krupp's favorite study was to think out schemes for improving the well-being of the poor, which he applied practically to what are called "labor colonies."

He assented, seemingly, to most socialistic principles, except that he held tight to the wage system, averring that the wage-earners were not yet sufficiently developed to self-control to regulate for themselves a just system of division of profits.

It is mentioned as an odd chance that a man who applied social-reform ideas in so extensive a way should have been crushed by a Social-Democratic newspaper, which, however, regarded his measures to ameliorate the condition of the laborers as not touching the question of economic injustice.

Herr Krupp's father started the system of modern dwellings for the working men as a matter of expediency, and Herr Krupp himself appears to have developed them from conviction and in accordance with his ideas. He owned 5,000 dwellings, each, to whatever group it belonged, being constructed with variations in the architecture to avoid monotony.

Each house had a front yard in which were bits of ornamental gardening; the outside coloring and the interior decoration gave a certain aesthetic unity, while there was plenty of space and light.

VERY AUTOCRATIC.

Herr Krupp had also a variety of institutions, some of them rather singular, such as "bachelors' homes" and "widows' retreats."

Besides convalescent hospitals and orphanages, he had a pension fund for his employees amounting to \$4,125,000. He contributed to the National Insurance Fund and gave voluntarily \$4,000,000 to other insurance funds.

Notwithstanding his benevolent interests he was an autocrat in the management of his concerns. He was almost unknown by sight to his workmen and rarely visited the works or even his offices. He spent months every year on the island of Capri and managed his gun works, rolling mills, iron mines and shipyards by letters and telegrams.

Unlike his father, Herr Krupp took no interest in the technical side of his business, yet in fifteen years he more than doubled the fortune which he inherited. Since their foundation the Essen factories have turned out 41,000 pieces of artillery. Herr Krupp resented being called the "Cannon King," and he said that half of all the output of his works was civilized products, such as railway and merchant ship material and structural steel.

SON OF C. F. KELLY DEAD.

Had Been Ill Three Weeks With Diphtheria.

Robert Kelly, the oldest son of Charles F. Kelly, the missing member of the House of Delegates, died yesterday of diphtheria at the Kelly home, No. 1315 Elliot avenue. The boy had been sick for three weeks and was recovering, but suffered a relapse.

During the absence of the indicted parent the family has been suffering from a severe visitation of sickness. Kelly's four sons and two daughters have each been stricken with diphtheria. All are now on the road to recovery, however, and no additional fatalities are looked for.

Robert Kelly was 12 years old and generally regarded as a bright boy. He attended St. Leo's parochial school, where he stood high in his class. He was the last of the Kelly children taken sick.

Reports that the elusive Charles Kelly has surreptitiously returned home to be with his family at this time are scouted in the neighborhood.

GOVERNMENT MAY WAIVE RIGHT TO PROTECT HUNTER.

If It Appears That He Is Culpable for the Killing of William A. Fitzgerald He Will Be Handed Over to Justice in Guatemala.

CANNOT BE PUNISHED AT HOME.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Although the State Department has not yet decided to turn Godfrey Hunter, who shot and killed William A. Fitzgerald in Guatemala City Friday, over to the Guatemalan authorities, it is thought that this action will be taken if it is learned upon further investigation that young Hunter was culpable.

There is no way in which either young Hunter or Mr. Bailey, secretary of the United States Legation in Guatemala City, can be punished except by the Guatemalan authorities. They cannot be punished in the United States for a crime committed in Guatemala.

As members of the Minister's household, they are immune from arrest by Guatemalan authorities. But the United States can waive this right and it is thought here that Secretary Hay will take this course should he decide, after due consideration, that young Hunter was to blame.

Guatemala appears strangely indifferent as to whether or not Hunter is punished. The Guatemalan Minister here, Mr. Arriaga,



W. GODFREY HUNTER, JR.

Who shot William A. Fitzgerald at Guatemala.

has received nothing from his Government in regard to the case. But even if Guatemala does not make request for the delivery of the offenders, they will be liable to prosecution at the complaint of friends of Fitzgerald in case the United States waives its protection over the alleged offenders.

Nearly all other countries have laws which provide for the trial in their own country of men charged with misdemeanors.

MRS. LILL'S EFFORT TO RESCUE CAT RESULTS IN SERIOUS INJURY.



MRS. ALWIDIA LILL.

MRS. LILL RISKED HER LIFE AND WAS INJURED BY FALLING IN AN EFFORT TO CAPTURE A PET CAT, WHICH HAD STRAYED FROM HER HOME TO A NEIGHBORING ROOF.

In a heroic effort to rescue a valuable pet, Mrs. Alwidia Lill was injured yesterday morning in a fall from a third-story window to the roof of an adjoining building in the rear of her home, No. 405 Morgan street.

Mrs. Lill had a narrow escape from death, as she came within half a foot of plunging through a skylight to the ground floor. The distance was fifteen feet.

For the purpose of capturing her pet feline, which was on a neighboring roof, Mrs. Lill attempted to climb from her third-story window, along a frail ledge, consisting of a shutter supported by a weak strip of wood. The roof where the cat was is about three feet away and almost on a level with the window sill. The shutter failed to withstand her weight, and Mrs. Lill was precipitated to the roof of the adjoining building.

The woman was picked up unconsciously by her husband and carried into the house. Doctor Louis E. Barreclough, No. 1065 1/2 North Broadway was called and on examination found that Mrs. Lill had sustained a fracture of the spine and severe injuries about the hips.

In the fall Mrs. Lill's body came within a half foot of striking a skylight. Had she fallen through the glass there might have resulted. As the skylight covers nearly the entire roof, the woman's escape is considered remarkable.

"I wouldn't do what I did for that cat for anybody else on earth," said Mrs. Lill. "Tom" fully realized the mischief he had wrought and kept himself concealed the remainder of the day beneath the bed on which his mistress lay, refusing to show himself, even when coaxed with a saucer of milk.

POLICE BEGIN ACTIVE CRUSADE AGAINST ARMY OF BEGGARS.

Score of Unfortunates Arrested, but the Disposition of Their Cases Puzzles the Authorities.

More than a score of beggars and vagrants were arrested by the police yesterday in accordance with the custom every fall, and among them were many armless, legless, and sadly twisted individuals.

The disposition of these cases is a matter that is puzzling the officials, as the City Hospital and the Workhouse are already crowded.

These unfortunates come to St. Louis from the surrounding country to protect themselves from the cold under the shelter of the close buildings and upon the steps of the populace. In the summer they spend their days in the rural districts, where the pleasant weather permits them to sleep in open air and live on what they can beg from farmers.

Among the lot arrested yesterday some, though deformed and helpless, were tainted with liquor, which they had purchased with money tossed into their hats by pedestrians. Some were sick. Some were pale and husky, and some were mentally afflicted. According to their conditions, they will be disposed of to the best advantage by the police.

ANTI-MILITARY SONGS CAUSE RIOT AT TOURS.

Officers Hissed the Songs While Public Applauded—Free Fight Stopped by the Police.

Tours, France, Nov. 23.—A violent riot broke out this evening in the Alcazar Music Hall in this city, owing to the singing of anti-military songs by one of the performers.

A party of officers belonging to the garrison of Tours, who, dressed in mufti, were occupying the stalls, hissed the songs, while the public in the gallery applauded and threw missiles at the officials, wounding several of them.

The occupants of the galleries then invaded the floor of the hall, where a free fight ensued until the police cleared the building.

An anti-military demonstration in the streets followed, a crowd escorting the singer, the cause of all the trouble, home and singing revolutionary songs.

The rioters attempted to mob all the officers they met on the way, but a squad of police and infantry succeeded in protecting the officers and order finally was restored, although the streets are still being patrolled by troops.

PRESIDENT ELIOT ON LABOR UNIONS

Head of Harvard University Makes Comprehensive Statement of His Views.

RIGHTS OF LABORING MEN.

Advocates Rising Wage, Steady Employment, Humane and Just Conditions and Pension on Disability.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 23.—In an address at a private meeting of the Colonial Club of this city, President Eliot of Harvard made a comprehensive statement of his views on labor unions. He said that the work of the labor unions must be counted among the efforts to make the lot of mankind more satisfying and happier and that their strength lay in their belief in this work as their mission.

He then enumerated the conditions which he designated as humane conditions of employment—those to which laboring men may rightly aspire.

First, he mentioned, was a rising wage based on increased experience, attainment and age; second, steady employment after adequate probation; third, the opportunity for the workman to establish a permanent home; fourth, conditions which enable him to give his employer generous service and to take pride in it; fifth, the right to a pension on disability, which gives throughout life relief from one great anxiety, and the public consideration which goes with a steady job and a self-respecting, though humble or unobtrusive, career.

These five conditions of humane employment, President Eliot said, were realized to-day in Harvard University. Finally they were not realized in the great American industries employing unskilled labor, where the terms of service were often those of "instant dismissal."

GOOD ACCOMPLISHED BY UNIONS.

Another serious difficulty with American employment was that it was spasmodic. Complaints from employees were often made the ground for dismissal.

The present antagonism of the employers and the unions was the fault of both parties, but, on the whole, the former were more to blame because their situation was more comfortable and their education superior.

The industrial community was under many obligations to unions for the evils they have mitigated, such as poor sanitary conditions in factories, an unreasonable number of hours of work, child labor and the company stores.

The oligarchy of capital had combined effectively and the corresponding combination of laboring men was a wholesome check upon that oligarchy. There was no question that the labor union had come to stay. On the other hand, its cause was injured by certain evils which were subversive of fundamental doctrines of liberty. One of these evils was the limit placed on the number of apprentices, whereas in the learned professions every encouragement was given to the training of novices.

WILL GET PRIZE OF \$15,000.

Major Ross's Malaria Researches to Be Rewarded.

London, Nov. 23.—It is stated that Major Ross, the principal of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, will receive the Nobel Malaria research prize of \$15,000. Major Ross conducted several expeditions into the mosquito-breeding districts of West Africa.

LEADING TOPICS

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 6:31 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 4:41. THE MOON RISES TO-MORROW MORNING AT 2:33.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

For Missouri—Showers in east and fair in west Monday; Tuesday showers.

For Illinois—Fair Monday; Tuesday fair in north and rain in south.

For Arkansas—Showers Monday and Tuesday.

For Eastern Texas—Rain Monday and in west Tuesday.

For Western Texas—Showers Monday; Tuesday fair and colder.

1. Two Society Women in Runaway Accident.

Disliked Title of "Cannon King."

Government May Waive Right to Protect Hunter.

Forecast of the President's Message.

Independent Mines Want Concessions.

Lead and Zinc Report.